*45. [*Transferred to the 3rd August, 1987*]

Pay scales of Teachers

*46. SHRI KALPNATH RAI:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Pay Scales for the University and College teachers were announced in June, 1987.

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the teachers have expressed resentment over the new pay scales and that there is large-scale discontentment amongst them;

(d) whether Government have received any communication from teachers' associations etc.;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof;

(f) whether a letter dated 17th June, 1987 was sent by his Ministry to all State Education Departments and Vice-Chancellors inviting comments and suggestions regarding the new scales of pay; and

(g) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The Government's decision on the revision of scales of pay of teachers in universities and colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards in higher education have been communicated to the State Governments on June 17, 1987. Copies of the letter and its enclosures are attached as Annexure. (*See* Appendix CXLIII, Annevure No. 26].

(c) to (e) Some Associations of Teachers have expressed dissatisfaction over the increase in the number of grades and the discontinuance of the promotion to the posts of Readers and Professors. They have demanded that there should be only three grades, namely, those of Lecturers, Readers and Professors. They have also demanded that the Central Government should bear the entire expenditure on the revision of pay scales of teachers in State Universities|Colleges also.

(f) and (g) The letter dated 17-6-1987 of the State Governments was a communication requesting the State Governments to consider and adopt the scheme of revision of salary scales and other measures with the assistance offered by the Central Government.

Purchase of Boeing 757s aircraft

*47. SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1985-86 Government decided to purchase 21 Boeing 757s and a letter of intent was accordingly issued to the Boeing company for the purchase of the aircraft;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have now decided to withdraw the letter of intent issued to the Boeing company and to purchase an equal number of Airbus aircraft, the cost of which exceeds that of the other aircraft by about Rs. 1600 crores; and

(c) if so, what are the considerations which weighed with Government to cancel the letter of intent immediately after its issue to the Boeing Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) No letter of intent was issued to the Boeing Company for the purchase of 21 B-757 aircraft in 1985-86. However, on the 24th of July, 1984, Indian Airlines, with the Government's approval, had issued a letter of intent to the Boeing Company for the purchase of 12 B-757 aircraft at a total project cost of Rs. 836.75 crores which was cancelled in September, 1985.

Government approved purchase of 19 A-320 Airbus aircraft by Indian Airlines the agreement for which was signed with M/s. Airbus Industries on the 15th of March 1986. The total project cost for 19 A-320 Airbus aircraft is **Rs. 1238.37 crores.**

(c) Because of the techno economic advantages of Airbus A-320 aircraft over the B-757 aicraft the former was preferred.

Anti-arthritis drugs

*48. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of anti-arthritis drugs being marketed in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of new drugs have been cleared for marketing for this indication during the last three years;

(c) if so, what are the names of those drugs alongwith the reasons on the basis of which these drugs have been approved;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Oxphenbutazone which is used for this indication is allowed for marketing;

(e) whether this drug has proved to be fatal and dangerous in other countries; and

(f) if so, what are the detailed reports of this drug from other countries and the reasons for permitting the marketing thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The names of anti-arthritis drugs being marketed in the country are as follows:—

Salicylates
Asprin
Colinsalicylate

Fenamates
Mefanamic Acid
Enfenamic Acid

Pyrazoles
Phenlbutazone
Oxyphenbutazone

Indene derivatives
Indomethacin

Acetic acid derivatives
Diclofenac Sodiu

Propionic acid derivatives
Ibuprofen
Flurbiprofen
Ketoprofen
Neproxen

Oxicams
Piroxicam

(b) and (c) During the last three years three new anti-arthritic drugs have been cleared for marketing based on clinical trials and experts advice. These drugs are Piroxicam, Diclofenac Sodium and Tiaprofenic acid.

Arthritis being an inflammatory disease, it is not always possible to comment that one anti-arthritic drug is better than the other. Some drugs are better tolerated by some individuals while some drugs prove to be more effective in some patients. Piroxicam is a potent long acting anti-arthritic drug and is reported to produce less gastrointestinal bleeding. Diclofenac Sodium does not alter certain haematocrit values and in low concentration achieve anti-inflammatory effect. The intensity of the side effects of the drug is also less. The drug Tiaprofenic Acid found to be more effective in certain symptoms of Arthritis and compared to Indomethacin, it caused lesser incidence of gastric side effects.

(d) The medical experts consulted have opined that there is no cause for total ban of Oxyphenbutazone/Phenylbutazone and they have considered these drugs are